

ANCIENT SOCIETY AND THE I. W. W.

THE APPLICATION OF A GREAT FACT OF HISTORY TO PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS.

Much as they would like many of our readers have not the time to study Morgan's great work, and for their benefit the following few lines were culled from "Ancient Society." On the INSTITUTION of Roman Political Society, in summing up, Morgan says in part, and it bears out the Socialist Labor Party contention of to-day: Thus the transition from gentle into political society was gradually but effectually accomplished, and the second great plan of human government was substituted by the Romans in the place of the first which had prevailed from time immemorial.

After an immensely protracted duration, running back of the separate existence of the Aryan family, and received by the Latin tribes from their remote ancestors, the gentle organization finally surrendered its existence, among the Romans, to the demands of civilization. It had held exclusive possession of society through these several ethical periods, and until it had won by experience all the elements of civilization, which it then proved unable to manage.

Mankind owes a debt of gratitude to its savage ancestors for devising an institution able to carry the advancing portion of the human race out of savagery into barbarism, and through the successive stages of the latter into civilization. It also accumulated by experience the intelligence and knowledge necessary to devise political society while the institution yet remained. (Just as we of the I. W. W. and S. L. P. are now doing, drilling our forces, and while the Political State yet remains, to carry us safely within the Industrial Commonwealth.) It holds a position on the great chart of human progress second to none in its influence, in its achievements and in its history.

As a plan of government, the gentle organization was unequal to the wants of civilized man; but it is something to be said in its remembrance that it developed from the germ the principal

governmental institutions of modern civilized states. Among others as before stated, out of the ancient council of chiefs came the modern senate; out of the ancient assembly of the people, came the modern representative assembly, the two together constituting the modern legislature. Out of the modern chief magistrate, whether a feudal or constitutional king, an emperor or a president, the latter being the natural and logical result. And out of the ancient CUSTOS URBS, by a circuitous derivation, came the Roman praetor and the modern judge.

Equal rights and privileges, personal freedom and the cardinal principles of democracy were also inherited from the gentes. When property had become created in masses, and its influence and power began to be felt in society, slavery came in; an institution violative of all these principles, but sustained by the selfish and delusive consideration that the person made a slave was a stranger in blood and a captive enemy. With property also came in gradually the principle of aristocracy, striving for the creation of privileged classes. The element of property, which has controlled society to a great extent during the comparatively short period of civilization, has given mankind despotism, imperialism, monarchy, privileged classes, and finally representative democracy. It has also made the career of the civilized nations essentially a property-making career. But when the intelligence of mankind rises to the height of the great question of the abstract rights of property, including the relations of property to the state, as well as the rights of persons to property, a modification of the present order of things may be expected. The nature of the coming changes may be impossible to conceive, but it seems probable that democracy, once universal in a rudimentary form and repressed in many civilized states, is destined to become again universal and supreme.

NEW ORLEANS S. P.

Finda Candidate for its "Banner Ward," and Does the Brewers Dirt.

New Orleans, October 8.—I enclose an answer from J. B. Cameron, secretary and Poo Bah of Local New Orleans, Socialist Party, to Comrade Joe Duplain. You will note that the S. P. has at last found a candidate in "the banner ward" and that the boys in the 9th ward are now offered branch autonomy, where they can talk I. W. W. or anything else they please, "so long as they stick to the party and vote the ticket." Mr. Cameron denies the "allegation that any party member is 'fighting the working class'" whereas Comrade Duplain's allegation was that the S. P. was opposing the true form of working class economic organization; which allegation is fully borne out by the enclosed copy of a letter from Geo. F. Weller, State secretary of the S. P. of Louisiana, to Mr. Louis Kemper, International Secretary of the United Brewery Workers of America. Kemper having asked for a list of local secretaries of the S. P. so the Brewery Workers here, who are in a life and death struggle with the bosses and the A. F. of L., could send out to them their boycott literature and ask for their help; the list was refused him. The beautiful part of it all is that the leaders of the Brewery Workers are S. P. members, but the craven leaders of the S. P. would refuse help to their own members if they thought it would cost a vote to give it.

The I. W. W. and S. L. P. boys, though, have been in the thick of the fight ever since it started, never stopping to ask what any man's politics were so long as he stood on the line of battle.

Everything is coming our way and the I. W. W. should send a first-class organizer down here as soon as possible; the sooner the better.

Covington Hall.

(Enclosure I.)

Hall of Local New Orleans, Socialist Party, 508 Carondelet St.

New Orleans, Aug. 31, 1907.

Mr. Joe Duplain,
Dear Sir and Comrade,—

Yours of 29th inst., came by special delivery to-day.

I can find nothing in the frank stand you take which would disqualify you from membership in our party. I do not think your sympathy with the I. W. W. would be considered a bar to membership by any one now a member. The stand which I have taken and which I believe is taken by a majority of those who voted against the endorsement of

ONE OF MANY LETTERS

Healthy S. P. Men Getting out, and Getting onto the Crooks.

Rochester, Pa., October 15.—Having lately left the S. P. after finding out it is the political refuge of all the labor fakirs and is merely the political expression of the A. F. of L., I send you enclosed one of my many reasons for deserting the dear old machine.

I receive the Weekly, and it is a real Socialist paper compared to the Chicago Daily, the Appeal, and our much mourned and late departed Union Sentinel. I am receiving the Worker in place of the unfilled subscription to the Sentinel, and, my, what a rotten sheet it is! No wonder the S. P.ites run on anything and everything and sometimes with Hearst. It gave such a grand account of the I. W. W. in its Stuttgart Report that I really believe it lied, or was it a "mistake"?

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Robt. Richardson.

(Enclosure.)

A. M. Simons:

Comrade:

In your editorial in the July number of the International Socialist Review you refer to Daniel De Leon as being a spy in the employ of the capitalist class. The comrades here, having heard similar assertions of this kind, that were speedily refuted by the S. L. P. and I. W. W. members in this vicinity, would like the necessary proof to back up the assertions you have made. We stand for justice and fair play for every man whether he be with us or against us. Hoping you will endeavor to present me with the facts at once, I am,

Robt. Richardson,
474 Adam St.,
Rochester, Pa.

September 7.

Chicago, Sept. 10, 1907.

Mr. Robt. Richardson,
Rochester, Pa.

Dear Comrade:

I did not state that De Leon was a spy in the employ of the capitalist class. I did state that he performs the same work for which the capitalist class would be willing to pay a spy and enumerated the work he is doing.

Yours fraternally,
A. M. Simons.

A. M. Simons:

Your answer was just what I expected. You simply made a lot of lying assertions about a man and the organization he represents that has done more for the working class than all the S. P.-A. F. of L. fakirs of your kind could do were you to live as long as the fabled Methuselah. To think that you who accuse De Leon of attacking the dear old S. P. would stoop to such methods as you are guilty of! Poor old Dan, every oracle of the S. P. proceed to tell their followers how terrible he and his party are, till they tremble with fear at the sound of his name. But somehow or other the proof of their assertions are always lacking. Strange, isn't it? No other proof than the mere assertions of these tricksters who are trying to hide their own knavery. I suppose that you have Fred Healewood on your bugaboo list by this time. What a bad man he must be to expose you before the delegates at the International Congress, after you had made such a good start with the scabby trade union movement in America! You were very quiet then, were you not? And why did you not show up De Leon, where he had the opportunity to face you? Oh, no, it's a great deal easier to slander a man behind his back, and then you stand some chance of crawling out of it. Well, that Congress learned something concerning the I. W. W. that would not have been heard if you, Hillquit and the rest of that bunch along with Mr. Pick, of Sherman fame, could have deceived them. 'Twas a pity to have somebody to nail the lies of you and the scholarly Hillquit. Oh, how rude this Healewood must be; and he an S. P. man at that! Hat hal Well, Simons, it will take more than you and your kind anticipate to keep the workers in ignorance; and lying and slandering will not help the S. P., as we want the truth at any cost. We had Jas. A. McConnell of the S. L. P. down here a few nights ago, and he swept aside some of the lies that have been made in this vicinity concerning the I. W. W. and S. L. P. We have the S. P. on the run, and in Monaca, where the S. P. oracles reside, it is down and out. Hoping you will print the truth once in a while, I am

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Robt. Richardson.

September 20.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE I. W. W. AND THE TELEGRAPHERS

HENRY JAGER ADDRESSES THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—At the request of some strikers, Henry Jager spoke to more than 800 striking telegraphers at their headquarters, Ulrich Hall, No. 27 N. Clark street, this city. He was greeted with rounds of applause as he scored point after point on the class struggle, Industrial Unionism, and the Industrial Workers of the World.

After the opening of the meeting the chairman made some statements regarding the telegraphers union throughout the United States and the dropping of the price of the stock of the Western Union. He urged the strikers to stick, saying that if they did so the strike would be won. He then introduced Jager as a representative of the I. W. W., who spoke as follows:

"The chairman says 'stick' and the strike will be won. Now it is necessary for you to know your position towards the working class and the working class toward you. If you are bound to stick to them and they to you, not only this, but every strike the working class goes into, will be won."

"My talk may seem dry but it is necessary for you to know to move intelligently and win your strike or any other you may be in. You are striking for more wages. Now, what are wages? Wages are that portion of the product of labor that the capitalist hands back to the working class and the rest that he keeps is called profits."

Taking a piece of paper, Jager continued: "Suppose this is the wealth that the working class produced." Tearing about one sixth off, he said: "This will represent the cost of raw material and wear and tear of machinery."

"The rest is divided between the capitalist and the working class. The more the capitalist gets, the less the working class gets, and you see, the more the working class gets the less the capitalist gets. There is a fight between the two classes to get the larger part of the product of labor."

CONVINCED AT LAST

The Story of One Who Stuck to His Guns and Brought the Other Fellow into the Camp of Those Who Have Learned the Lesson.

(Special Correspondence.)

Bridgeport, Conn., October 8.—The Weekly People subscription blanks have arrived and are going already. Two have so far been sold. One of those subscribers is a member and staunch supporter of the International Association of Machinists; he firmly believes that that organization is the true Messiah of the working class and that there is none other beside it. He never wanted to listen to an argument, always tried to run the I. W. W. down, and to get him to subscribe to either The People or the "Bulletin" was out of the question.

Then several days ago something dropped; the whole work-room seemed to be agitated. My new subscriber came over to me and the following conversation took place:

New Subscriber:—Have you heard of the assessment in the I. A. M.?

Self:—No, I have heard nothing.

N. S.—Well, they assessed us one day's pay. What do you think of that?

S.—I think nothing about it! I gave up thinking about your union long ago.

N. S.—We pay now \$12 a year. I think that's enough.

S.—It is just \$12 too much.

N. S.—They claim that the salaries of the officers have been raised to the amount of \$27,000 in the aggregate, and the assessment of one day's pay or the whole membership will bring them about \$100,000. I would like to know what they do with all that money.

S.—They build houses, buy automobiles, live on the fat of the land, and more such.

No more was said; then appeared the article in the "Daily" about the machinists' strike in Pittsburgh, by Jas. A. McConnell. I let the New Subscriber read it and the following passed between us:

N. S.—The man who wrote that article has them down fine!

S.—I am pleased to hear you own up to it. That is more than you were willing to do before the assessment.

N. S.—How much do you pay in the I. W. W.?

S.—25 cents a month.

This alone will prove to you that the people who say that the working class and the capitalist class are brothers have been deceiving you. They even tell you what they want is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. From our standpoint there is nothing fair short of the working class getting all that it produces.

The working man goes into the bowels of the earth, gets out the coal, iron, zinc, etc. He goes into the forest hews down the trees; builds the ships; builds the roads; grows the wheat; makes the machinery that grinds the wheat; makes the bread; puts up telegraph poles; puts up the wires which convey the messages. In short, labor creates all wealth, and the capitalist gets the cash. If the telegraphers were organized on industrial lines as advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, the telephone operators and the messengers would not deliver any messages; the line men would not repair the wires, and if the message was in long hand the letter carrier would not deliver it.

"But the I. W. W. does not stop at a little better wages, but says that the working class should be so educated that it will not leave the mill, mine, factory, road or the telegraph key, if you please, but will stay right at work and continue producing wealth for itself and tell the capitalists if they want some to roll up their sleeves and get into the game."

What contributed to the success of Jager's address is the fact that during the I. W. W. convention, Delegates Williams, Speed and others, spoke on the street corners near the strikers' headquarters, and they were, in a way, prepared for the message of Industrial Unionism.

Speed and Miss Flynn spoke before them at headquarters, also, and the I. W. W. sent a committee composed of Trautmann, Edwards and Cole. These were followed by Arthur Mueller, of Cincinnati, who distributed leaflets and copies of the Industrial Union Bulletin and Weekly People.

W. E. Kern.

N. S.—But you do not get any strike benefit.

S.—We can not possibly get less than you get.

N. S.—We get \$5 a week.

S.—What are you talking about? There is not one of you here in the room that ever got a cent!

N. S.—I think the I. W. W. is a good union, all right. I guess I will subscribe to that paper.

S.—You remind me of a German proverb which says: "One out of every hundred will get wise through tuition, two through experience and through losses, three." Up to this time I thought you had been of the 94 about whom the proverb politely says nothing, but I see you are one of the three. I am that one that learned through tuition and my tutor was and is the Weekly People, the paper for which you time and again refused to subscribe.

N. S.—Well here is 50 cents. I will take it now.

S.—You are just three days too late with your 50 cents. The price has been raised. You have to dig up \$1.

N. S.—Well, here is the dollar.

J. C. Custer.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head will shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Letonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 350 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday, German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 170 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., S. L. P. meets every Tuesday night at 8 p. m.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PAMPHLETS

TITLES:
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The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
Reform or Revolution?
The Socialist Republic.
What Means This Strike?
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism.

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New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedman's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd St. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dawn of the new era.

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WORCESTER, MASS., TOWN MEETING

S. L. P. HOLDS ALOFT THE FLAG OF THE REVOLUTION.

Worcester, Mass., October 18.—A town meeting was held here on Wednesday, October 18th, for the purpose of taking action and applying a remedy towards the Steel Trust "Minors Release," already published in *The People*, which reads in part: "For one dollar, and other valuable considerations, I, . . . do hereby emancipate my child, etc., etc."

The city charter provides a bail, i. e., if 50 voters demand it, to consider any issue that before the public. Anson Reid, an "Independence League" agitator, secured the necessary 50 application for a "town meeting" which resulted in the city government granting Westburn Hall.

Considerable interest was manifested, as to what steps the meeting would take. The city clerk, W. Henry Towne, having called the meeting to order, stated the business, and the Rev. Elliott White was elected moderator.

The first speaker was Mr. Anson Reid, who said in part that the word "Emancipate," as stated in the release, should read "Enslave," as was meant.

"We are in slavery," said Mr. Cams. At this stage a set of resolutions were handed the moderator, which read:

"Whereas, Slavery exists where one person of society is dependent upon another for its subsistence; and

"Whereas, Wage slavery is the common inheritance of the masses of the American people, and thus renders any protest futile, as has been experienced in the . . . protests were made, to better

the condition, but of no avail; and

"Whereas, Each class in its ascendancy must raise its own issues; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the citizens of Worcester, in town meeting assembled, do not protest, but stand loyally by the Socialist Labor Party, which raises the issue, in the interest of the working class, namely, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class."

Rev. Mr. White, a pure and simple political Socialist, offered another set of resolutions, which read in part: "That the city fathers select a committee to investigate whether or not the American Steel and Wire Company, in Worcester, are violating the blue laws, by overworking Sunday."

In supporting the first set of resolutions, George Lake, of the S. L. P., said in part "that the whole blame of the situation should not be put on the shoulders of the man or men that signed such a contract, but upon the citizens of Worcester for not sending strictly working class representation to the executive offices in the State." The speaker went on to say that the working class must realize its position now or never, and the present is the time to act.

After Lake concluded his remarks the bomb exploded, as was to be expected, from pure and simple Socialists.

Olaf Bokeland, member of the pure and simple Socialist Party, moved that the second set of resolutions, as presented by Rev. Elliott White be adopted, which was seconded and passed. M.

SOILING SOCIALISM

GRAFTERS TRAIL HONORED NAME IN THE DUST.

Haywood's Name As a Bait for Judge—The Socialist Party Press Maintaining Its Role As a "Business" Enterprise—Trautmann Not to Be "Worked."

(Special Correspondence.)

Colorado Springs, Colo., October 20.—I am sending herewith copy of letter sent out by Richardson of the "Appeal to Reason" and one Anderson of Chicago, both telegraphers and prime fakirs in the Socialist movement. They are two of the many. This man Anderson has been running a typewriter exchange in Chicago, working the Order of Railway Telegraphers button on the outside of the lapel of his coat and the Socialist Party button on inside, as the exigencies of the moment required. You know what Richardson has done in the name of Socialism.

Anderson called on Trautmann some time ago and endeavored to "bawl him out" on account of not "patronizing" the label and button, but Trautmann saw him first. These frauds should be exposed at every turn of the road.

H. Lynch.

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O. T. Anderson, Chicago, Ill., prominent in Union, Socialist and O. R. T. circles.

H. C. Smelser, Maumee, Ark., formerly foreman "Appeal to Reason" plant.

E. N. Richardson, Girard, Kans., business manager "Appeal to Reason."

Homer C. Smelser, Maumee, Ark., practical miner and operator.

H. L. Kelton, Van Buren, Ark., operator.

The company owns outright forty acres of the best zinc land in Arkansas. The tract is on Water Creek, two miles from Maumee and six miles from Gilbert, Arkansas, on the Frisco System. Rich, paying mines are located on all sides.

No big promises are made in connection with this project. The zinc is there, and the mine is to be honestly and economically developed as rapidly as possible by experienced people.

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Investors in the shares of this company may expect a fair interest return on their money, but the stock sold now at fifty cents per share (par value \$1.00) is not expected to go to par under a year or eighteen months.

Twenty-five thousand shares, of the par value of \$1.00 each, are now offered to Unionists and Socialists at fifty cents per share.

Applications for stock, or for any further information desired, should be made to O. T. Anderson, President, 728 Postal Building, Chicago, Ill. All remittances should be made out to the Haywood Mining and Milling Company and not to any individual.

Haywood Mining & Milling Co., Chicago, Ill. and Maumee, Ark.

CARROLL IN BUFFALO

S. L. P. State Organizer Reports—More S. P. Ballot Jugglery.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 21.—No doubt the Party members are looking for a word from the State Organizer, but I almost forgot that I was working in that capacity, so busy have we been here in Buffalo to get our signatures for the nomination papers. Two thousand names requires some work and the weather was simply horrible, but we turned in 2,100 names and our ticket will be on the ballot.

The Socialist party will also appear on the ballot. One of their candidates came to one of our members in the shop with his notice from the Election Commissioners, and said that he was not a member of their party, but yet they had placed him on their ticket.

The members here are to start their Labor Lyceum very soon.

Wm. H. Carroll.

SOCIALISM

A FEW REMARKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.

By W. R. Resce.

The object of this paper is to discuss one of the most important subjects of the day—a subject that is now agitating a considerable portion of the public mind, both for and against. Socialism is not a new idea, but it can be truthfully said that it is a very much misunderstood idea, a fact, however, which does not in the least militate against the validity of Socialism as it is in itself.

A man who is an honest truth seeker, when confronted with a new idea that is wholly at variance with those he is usually at home with, will hold his judgment in abeyance until he has subjected the new idea to a thorough examination.

This is what I ask you to do while reading this paper—to think for yourself, and to prove to John Locke that for once he erred when he said, "Most men are content to go with the crowd, and so go easily, which they think is going right; or at least serves them just as well."

I believe that I am safe in taking it for granted that the public in general has been grossly misinformed on the subject of Socialism; and further, that this misconception was fostered and fostered by what is commonly supposed to be the fountain head of public enlightenment. The average newspapers, magazines and periodicals unite in howling down Socialism as a destroyer of the home, a subverter of law and order, an overthrower of religion, verily, a plot of devils. That there is no excuse for such conduct by people who are supposed to be educated and to have upon their shoulders the responsibility of moulding public opinion aright, I propose to prove by referring you to only a few of the accredited sources of common knowledge, the encyclopedias and dictionaries.

Listen to the Encyclopedia Britannica: "The ethics of Socialism are identical (the italics are ours) with the ethics of Christianity." Or to Webster: "Socialism is a theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly, and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed." Or to the Standard Dictionary, thus: "Socialism is a theory or policy that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor."

Also listen for a moment to the definition of Socialism of Prof. Ely, director of the school of economics and political science in the University of Wisconsin, himself not a Socialist: The answer of the socialist to the capitalist is, that society can now do without him just as society now does without the slave-owner and the feudal lord; both were formerly regarded as necessary to the well-being and even to the very existence of society." (And to Herbert Spencer, saying: "The citizens of a large nation, industrially organized, have reached their happiness when the producing, distributing and other activities are such that each finds in them a place for all his aptitudes and energies, while he obtains the means of satisfying all his desires." Many other definitions of a like character and by prominent men might be quoted, but it would take up too much space, and for a clincher I shall give you the conclusion of Rev. F. M. Sprague, a writer of some note. Sprague says: "Socialism being the product of evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it." It is to this last definition that your attention is expressly directed, for it contains in a nutshell the gist of the Socialist's contention, namely, that Socialism is the next step in the advancement of the human race, and is not, as some shallow-brained apologists for the present hellish system of inequity would have you think, a mere squeak of rusty "cranks." Neither is it the lamentation of a few "social malcontents," but it is a science—a science that consists in a true interpretation of social phenomena, in an intelligent recognition of the laws underlying the economic formation of society. It says that if a case of sickness in an individual be not correctly diagnosed, intelligent treatment cannot be administered. So with society: if the causes of social ills are not recognized, all effort to cure them must be mere guess-work, criminal guess-work, for every mistake, all misdirected energy, cannot but prolong the misery and bring on further complications.

That the Socialist so clearly recognizes the true cause of social ills is a statement that must be proved; and we shall therefore consider a few of his reasons for making that assertion. The Socialist recognizes with all historians that the human race passes through various stages of development, and further, that these stages correspond in a general way to the four periods of growth in an individual, viz., infancy, childhood, youth and manhood. Thus in the race as a whole we have these four periods of successive development: Barbarism, Feudalism, Capitalism and Socialism. We propose to outline in a brief way the correspondence between the individual and the race.

Society as at present constructed has not always so existed, but has reached its present condition only by passing through the trials and experiences of a long, painful period of time. The first condition of mankind, of which we have any knowledge, is that of Barbarism; and the knowledge which we do possess of their state is not gleaned from books or stories, because at that time, the infancy of the race, writing was altogether unknown. Our knowledge then must be gained by a study of observation of such primitive tribes as are still in existence, for by this means alone can we gain an idea of how all peoples must have started. By such study we shall perhaps be able to discover the dominating factor in life, the mover of progress, and then to trace that principle through all its various modes of expression. Now this dominating principle, it is evident to every intelligent student of history, is material interest. However men may wish to hide their actions behind the garb of disinterestedness, of religion, of unselfish altruism, it cannot be denied that the majority of men are selfish and look out for number one.

It is exactly this selfishness that has made for the progress of the human race. Call it selfishness, call it as does the Socialist, "material interest," the same force is hastening the inauguration of Socialism. While the Socialist would like to, and in all possible cases does appeal to higher motives, yet it will be enlightened self-interest that will bring about the happy state of Socialism. The Socialist cannot be charged with the crime of appealing to men's baser motives, as can the upholders and apologists of the present system, who lay to the "private property" as the only stimulus that ever awakened an emotion in the human heart. And this too in the face of the fact that the present system of society is built upon injustice and iniquity, and was, as Karl Marx says, "accomplished with merciless vandalism, and under the stimulus of passions the most infamous, the most sordid, the pettiest, the most meanly odious." (Capital, p. 486.)

Primitive man did not possess private property in land, houses, or manufactured articles. It was only after a long period of development man could conceive the idea of property in land.

"Primitive man," says Paul Lafargue, (Evolution of Property, pp. 34, 35) "who does not till the soil and who supports himself by hunting and fishing, and lives on a diet of wild fruits, eked out by milk, must have access to vast territories for his sustenance and that of his herds. It has been computed. I know not with what accuracy, that each savage requires for his subsistence three square miles of land. Hence, when a country begins to be populous, it becomes necessary to divide the land among the tribes.

"The earliest distributing of land was into pasture and territories of chase common to the tribes, for the idea of individual ownership is of ulterior and tardier growth. The earth is like fire and water and cannot be sold," say the Omahas. . . . Among the Jews and Semite peoples there was no private property in land. The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine; for you are strangers and sojourners with me." (Leviticus xxv, 21.) Christians set the commandments of their God at defiance. Full of reverence as they are for Jehovah and His laws, still greater is their veneration for almighty Capital.

With the advent of the monogamic family, whose interests are distinct from those of the tribe as a whole, we behold the parceling of the arable land into lots. A division was accomplished in such a way as to apportion to each family a proportionate amount of the different descriptions of soil. It is but a step from the parceling out of land to feudal society. In a warlike state of society, in order for agriculture to be carried on to any extent, a certain amount of military protection is necessary. There we see in these farming villages certain individuals elected chieftains, charged with the special duty of defending the community.

This arrangement works very well for a time, but finally the power placed in the hands of the elected chief is turned against the very people who gave the power. Thus was the feudal lord created.

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[This little story has been used by the writer with success in illustrating the condition of the working class of today. Although it is not original, I believe it should be told to all unbelieving workers.—W. E. T. West Pullman, Ill.]

I am a workman. I have been lucky enough to save a few dollars because I have no one but myself to care for.

Having a desire to view the scenery of "our new possessions," the Philippine Islands, I start on a trip across the Pacific.

The boat leaves San Francisco with all on board happy and joyous. Several days out we encounter a very severe storm. Our boat is wrecked. I, along with all others, rush for a life preserver and grabbing hold of a loose plank I start to float. The only hope I have is that I may keep my head above water until I am picked up by some passing ship.

But I start to drift, whither I know not. I am carried along by the wind, until at last, when my hope and strength are almost gone, I behold an island.

The wind soon carries me ashore and, upon landing, I find I am the only human being on that Island. After a careful survey I find that there is an abundance of everything, so I proclaim myself "monarch of all I survey." There is coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and tin, trees of all kinds, cattle, sheep, and horses, as well as fertile soil, all of which bounteous nature has given to mankind. I kill the cattle, eat the flesh, and use the hide for clothing. I cultivate the soil for grain, fruits and vegetables. The trees furnish me with lumber, and the coal furnishes me fuel. So I am happy. I have all I need and am independent of any boss or employer. I am producing for my own consumption and am exploited by none.

Finally, another boat is wrecked in the same place as the one I was on, and ninety-one men do just as I did: start to float with the hope of being picked up by some passing ship. Like myself they are finally drifted upon MY ISLAND. I see them coming, and meet them at the shore. I forbid them to land because it is MY ISLAND. They plead with me, for they are cold, wet and hungry. They have no means of reaching either their destination or their starting place. So I make them this proposition: they may come upon my island and work ten hours a day. Two hours they may

sent 2½ manpower. In other words, the water power flowing into the water-wheels does work which would require 75,000 men to equal. But man works not twenty-four hours daily but only ten, while the water flows constantly day and night without rest. Hence the water power really equals the work of 180,000 men.

Holyoke has an army of 15,000 active workers who are part and parcel of the machinery which is driven by the 180,000 man-water-power. But that is not all; the water power is not sufficient to drive all the machinery; hence there is additional horse-steam power of 30,000 available. That means that altogether there 360,000 man-power available to operate the 15,000 workers operate the machinery for the production of wealth. This nature force, were it used as it ought to be, a re-enforcement to labor-power, would mean a force equal to 24 man-power for each of the 15,000 workers of Holyoke. Granting for argument's sake, that each unit of native power has a value equal to the compensation labor receives (one dollar per day) it would mean that the compensation of Labor for a day's work would be \$25 instead of one dollar per day. Under our present capitalist system of work the forces of nature are private property granted by privilege to their owners. Is it any wonder then that the workers are doomed to everlasting poverty while the owners of the forces of nature are enabled to roll in wealth? The logic of Socialism, that all tools of production shall be owned and controlled by labor, is not only simple; it is sublime because of its simplicity.

Undisturbed for ages, the stately Connecticut River has flowed through the valleys of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, draining the surplus water of the hills and valleys of those States, affording a generous food supply in many varieties of choice fish to the inhabitants along its shore and the tributaries of the great stream, carrying freight and produce for the primitive merchants and manufacturers far and near. Then comes the embryo capitalist speculator and monopolist, whose greedy eyes see chances of gain by the bountiful flow of water in its course to the sea. The water being common property of all the people, it needed special privileges to stop its flow by a dam and direct it through canals into waterwheels to do men's work.

The privilege was given, and what was the result? The fish supply has ceased, and instead of lightening the burdens of Labor it has increased them and benefited immensely those whose private property the water became by the privilege granted to them by ignorant legislators.

Here at Holyoke, the water power is estimated to represent 30,000 horsepower. A horsepower is said to repre-

have for themselves, to produce what they consume, and eight hours must they labor for me, because it is MY ISLAND.

They agree. I set them to work digging up the iron, coal, gold and silver. I then order them to build me a ship and to load the ship. Then they must man the ship and take it to some foreign port sell the cargo and bring me back the money. It is MY ISLAND, MY gold, iron and coal; hence, MY money. They do so.

Now, I want a palace, automobiles, private yachts, etc., and I get everything I can conceive of. The money is piling up so fast I cannot begin to spend it. I have more than I could spend, in actual cost of living, no matter how grand, in 1,000 years. Yet I make these ninety-one men continue to produce more and more, while they in the meanwhile are only getting what they eat, clothes to wear, and a place of shelter. They may save enough in a year to enjoy one week's vacation, but no more.

Now, my reader, as a fair-minded man judging a case impartially, if you were sitting on a hill or up in a tree watching those ninety-one men toiling eight hours every day for me, furnishing me with everything conceivable, piling up money I could never spend, would you not say they were a bunch of suckers? Certainly you would.

But is that not just what you and I are doing to-day? Are we not creating such vast fortunes that the Rockefellers, Morgans, Carnegies, Goulds, Hills, etc., can never spend them? Neither they nor their children for ten generations could spend their fortunes. Yet they do no work except the clipping of coupons.

The Creator of all things never gave them all the oil, iron or copper, but on the contrary placed them in the ground for the collective benefit of all mankind. Thus they are not only exploiting the workers but are robbing them of their just proportion of the fruits of bounteous nature.

This they will continue to do as long as the workers will continue to permit them to do. But when the ninety-one percent of the population of this country (government figures) wake up and decide to stop this state of affairs the remaining nine percent will be as helpless as new-born babes.

Education is the weapon which, when put into action by organization, the power will emancipate the ninety-one percent, from the bondage of wage slavery. Education is yours if you will study; emancipation yours if you demand.

UNPAID LABOR

GRAPHIC OBJECT LESSON FROM THE TEXTILE MILLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

By M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass.

"Socialist or scientific economics prove that both taxes and cheapness bills come from one and the same fund—the wealth produced by Labor, but never pocketed by Labor, being plundered from Labor in the shop, thanks to the capitalist system of wage slavery." Daily People.

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NO LOGROLLERS

Paterson Politicians Strike a Snag in S. L. P. Stalwart.

Paterson, N. J., October 17.—Here is a little experience that Comrade J. C. Butterworth, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor had recently and which is an all around illumination of the popular conception of politics in general, and of integrity in particular.

On a recent Thursday night Butterworth was on his way to attend a meeting of the I. W. W. District Council, of which he is the Financial Secretary-Treasurer, when an acquaintance came along. This man it happens belongs to a fraternal order of which Butterworth is also a member. After an exchange of salutations the other asked Butterworth if the S. L. P. had a candidate for Alderman in the second ward. Butterworth answered no; then the gentleman asked if Butterworth couldn't use his influence to get his name on the ticket, arguing that a filled ticket "looks better" than one not complete. The gentleman, by the way, is the Republican candidate in the Second Ward. Butterworth told the would-be candidate that the first qualification of an S. L. P. nomination was that the candidate must have been a member of the Party for at least one year. The gentleman learned some other things about the S. L. P.—that it neither endorses nor accepts the endorsement of any other political party.

Still the would-be candidate was not satisfied. Oh, no, not a bit of it. He was out for votes, so he came back at Butterworth. If it couldn't be done the way he proposed, couldn't Butterworth induce the S. L. P. men in the ward to use Mr. Republican's posters or vote for him on the voting machine. "No," said Butterworth, "that wouldn't work either. Why, the man among us who would broach such a thing to our members would immediately be brought under charges and without doubt be expelled." Butterworth explained to his friend that the S. L. P. is not anxious merely to capture a few offices, that its purpose is to further the Social Revolution and that this could not be done by compromise. The would-be candidate listened attentively and expressed himself as considering Butterworth a rather frank sort of a man.

On the following Sunday another friend of Butterworth's called and invited him over to a neighbor's. Butterworth went. There awaiting him was a Democratic politician from the Third Ward who asked what office he held in the S. L. P. John told him. The Democratic politician with much deliberation said: "John, if you will do me a certain favor you need never work in a silk mill again." "What is the favor you want done?" asked John. "It is something you can do easy enough. As you are a prominent member of your party you can put the name of my man on your ticket. You are going to show you can't elect a man, but if a man who is elected by a silk mill vote is on your ticket it will make a good showing for your party. If you

TEN-CENT BOOKS.

Chicago Martyrs Vindicated.
Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
Ninth Convention S. L. P.
No Compromise.
Right To Be Lazy.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
35 City Hall Place, New York.

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be returned. Consequently, no stamps
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,197
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

What one generation collects as a
hoard, the next generation demands as
a right. When the right is pertinaciously
refused, one of two things has
always happened—either the nation
has retrograded, or else the people have
risen.
—BUCKLE.

PREMONITORY SCENES.

A lie is a cheque drawn upon Na-
ture's bank and returned with the en-
dorsement "No Effects."

Carlyle's motto has been often
quoted in these columns. It cannot be
quoted too often. Just now, the top-
most flower of American capitalism,
Wall Street, is furnishing the latest
proof of the truth of the motto.

Capitalism is a LIE. It starts with
the Lie; it grows up with the Lie; its
every turn is a Lie.

"Prosperity" was the recent capital-
ist cry. The Lie traveled unchecked,
pushed along by tributary Lies from
press, politicians, professors and even
pulpitizers. Like all Lies this one came
to the end of its tether. It was founded
on "credit." The slightest concussion
generates doubt. Runs started upon
banks. The thing had been coming for
some time. Every shake in "credit"
was met by some fresh confidence game.
Each successive confidence game became
more difficult to carry through. The
Secretary of the Federal Treasury was
appealed to and bled himself to New
York, where he began to shovel out
money from the Branch Treasury. And
"restored confidence."

In other words, gave the Lie in fresh
start.

The capitalist institutions of the land
are "over-capitalized." What this
means is that the continuously recur-
ring shocks to "credit" are continuously
"getting a shrinkage of the basis of
money. Virtually we have been living
in such times as the country would
have experienced had free coinage pre-
vailed. The wealth, expressed in
money terms, was of the fiat money
nature. The maw of such a guilt is in-
satiable. No Cortesya's shovel can fill
it up.

The scenes of frantic distress in this
city, just witnessed, will recur, and
yet recur.

The Lie of Capitalist Society is
bumping its head against the steel wall
of Fate.

WORD FROM SUGAR PINE.

A correspondent from Sugar Pine,
Cal., describes in this issue of The
People the struggle for light going
on in his region. The argumentative
part of the letter—the need of the po-
litical, besides the economic action—
needs no further discussion in these
columns. The recent debate "As to
Politics," since published in pamphlet
form, throws upon the subject all the
light needed. No sane man if he is
honest, would deny the futility of the
revolutionary ballot without the back-
ing of the requisite organized physical
force. Nor will any sober man imagine
possible a military form of physical
force organized by the working class
for its emancipation. Good, sober
sense, instructed by the knowledge
which the facts convey, points to the
integrally organized industrial organ-
ization of the working class as the one,
the all-powerful and all-sufficient
might that social evolution itself is
driving us to. All this is perfectly
plain. Equally plain is the other side
of the medal—the wrong-headedness
of the supposition that the citizen of
the Twentieth Century could with im-
punty place himself outside of the
pale of civilization; deny the theo-
retical possibility of a peaceful solution
of the Social Question; repudiate the
means to such peaceful solution, to wit,
the opportunity afforded by the politi-
cal field; and begin with an appeal to
physical force, "direct action" so-called.
Recognizing, on the one hand, the im-
balance of Right without Might, and
on the other the fatality of exclusive
"direct action" agitation, the well bal-
anced element, around which the Revolu-
tion is organizing, firmly couples po-
litical agitation with economic orga-
nization, and utterly repudiates both the

freak-fraudulency of the pure and sim-
ple political Socialist, and the cart-
before-the-horse clamor of the "direct
actionist." All this is fundamental. All
the same, the rag-chewing still going
on in Sugar Pine has thrown up a
statement, which, however fallacious,
is useful to examine.

Not all error is barren. Some errors
wonderfully help to illumine things. Of
this nature is the claim reported from
the Sugar Pine as set up by the "direct
action" advocates—"political parties
render impossible the unification of the
working class." The Sugar Pine "di-
rect actionists" err; nevertheless, credit
should be given to them for drawing
attention to a pregnant fact—a fact
that might as well be faced and dealt
with promptly. The fact is that the
existence of two rival parties of So-
cialism does to-day balk the path of
Labor-unification. The error of these
"direct actionists" is not an uncon-
mon one. It consists in defective anal-
ysis—"water and arsenic kills, there-
fore water and arsenic are poison";
"drunkards inhale air while they im-
bibe rum, therefore air and rum are
intoxicants." The reasoning is ob-
viously false; its fallaciousness results
from failure to consider qualities. The "S.
P." together with the S. L. P. unques-
tionably injects in Labor's ranks a
rancor that disrupts instead of unify-
ing. Analysis reveals the fact that the
S. P. is an inoculator of A. F. of Hell-
ism, whereas the very breath of the S.
L. P. is I. W. W.-ism. Analysis teaches
that, no more than water should be dis-
carded because, together with arsenic,
it kills, should the S. L. P. be put
under one category with the S. P.—
while the former must operate as a
disrupter, the latter cannot choose but
operate as a unifier. Analysis points
to the fact that it is not as a "political
party" that the S. P. disrupts, but that
it disrupts as an exhalation of the false
social conception which lies at the bot-
tom of A. F. of Hellism—the social
conception which ignores the revolu-
tionary and permanent mission of
Unionism. Analysis, accordingly,
points, as the only correct conclusion
from the premises, to the conclusion
that it is the duty of the I. W. W. to
pull by the root from its soil every ves-
tige of A. F. of Hellish conception of
Unionism.

That done, the various false political
reflexes—Republican protectionism,
Democratic free-tradeism, S. P. pure
and simple political Socialism—will no
longer inject into Labor's camp the
rancor-breeding slanders against the S.
L. P. that are intended to disrupt the
Labor Movement.

ANTICIPATED BY LA FONTAINE.

Addressing the Manchester Institute
of Bankers, of which institution he
was just elected president, Sir Frank
Forbes Adams lectured the wicked world
on what to do to be happy. The source
of the prevailing unhappiness, said Sir
Frank, was "a consuming passion for
the gratification of material desires." If
but this consuming passion were
absent, and the craving were not for
the gratification of material desires,
then happiness would be universal, so
says Sir Frank.

Sir Frank Forbes Adams is a landlord
of wide acres; his rent-roll is long, and
fat in juicy tenants; besides that, the
gentleman is a stockholder in railroads,
factories, mines, and banks to a consid-
erable extent. Neither the acres that
Sir Frank owns and yield him large
revenues in the shape of rent, nor yet
the stock from which he draws hand-
some dividends, grew on his body like
the nails on his fingers, or the hair on
his face. Acres and stock are ex-
ternal acquisitions, some inherited,
most of them acquired. One wonders
what the motive may have been that
caused Sir Frank to keep and subse-
quently to add to his holdings. That
the motive could not have been the "pas-
sion for the gratification of material
desires" goes without saying. Does not
Sir Frank condemn such passion?

One of La Fontaine's fables presents
a fat and greasy mouse—with head
stuck out of a hole, in a cheese into
which the rodent had gnawed and es-
tablished himself in comfortable quar-
ters—addressing a squad of lean and
hungry mice that were clamoring on
the outside. Said the mouse from the
window in the cheese to the mice out-
side. "Your leanness is the result of
your temper, and your temper is the
consequence of the consuming passion
you are seized with to gratify the
material desires. That is a bad mood
to be in. Cut it out! Take an example
of me, who, having learned wisdom, have
no material desires, and, consequently,
am not possessed of any consuming
passion to gratify them"—or words to
that effect.

The test of genius is that it is for
all time. La Fontaine, the child of the
age of Louis XIV, was not only posted
on the past, could not only understand
his own times, but could project him-
self into the distant future and photo-
graph the pirate type that would ever
reappear in society so long as class rule
prevailed.

THE GILLETTE CASE.

Dr. Walker R. Gillette has just been
convicted of perjury in the criminal
branch of the Supreme Court in this
city. At the investigation of the Mutual
Life Insurance Company, Gillette, a
vice-president of the concern, had falsely
denied under oath the existence of a
certain deposit, known as the Yellow
Dog Fund in the Dobbs Ferry Bank as
a special account of the Mutual Life.

The amount of the fund was only \$5,000.
Gillette is a prominent member of
a prominent—prominent because wealthy
—family of New York. The Gillettes
are among the "elites" of the city, State
and country. Their holdings are princely.
In Europe they are "received" by the
aristocracy. The mere fact of a man,
so situated and connected, being guilty
of a crime, which betrays at once the
secret of capitalist "law and order," and
the essence of capitalist "religion," is
nothing startling to the well informed.
The fact is too common to be even
instructive. There is that, however,
in the Gillette case which raises it from
the commonly known, and renders it
peculiarly helpful. It is the circum-
stance of the smallness of the cash in-
volved in the perjury.

Superficial observers of the phenomena
of capitalism can not choose but wonder
at the frequent instances of chicanery
on the part of leading "Captains of In-
dustry." When a Depew, as a Director
of a financial institution, is discovered
to have loaned \$20,000 to himself, people
look up with amazement at the "nasty
act." An even stronger instance of the
same thing is the light thrown upon
Harriman by the Interstate Commerce
Commission in the matter of the Alton
Bonds, and the supplementary light
thrown upon the "nasty" transaction by
the "Wall Street Journal." Harriman
had bought the worthless Alton Bonds;
upon that paper concern he issued
bonds; in order to realize upon the
bonds, he enlisted the services of the
subsequent Governor of this State, Odell,
who was then chairman of the Republi-
can State Committee; with the aid of
Odell a bill was passed through the
Legislature extending the permissible
savings banks investments to the said
Alton Bonds; last, not least, the then
Governor of the State, Theodore Roose-
velt, signed the bill. Through this
nasty manoeuvre, in which so many
leading capitalists, in and out of politics,
were implicated, the worthless Alton
Bonds, to the ruin of many, were
suctioned cash into the pockets of a num-
ber of "Captains of Industry." The
hugeness of the sums thus purloined
concealed the important economic fact
at bottom of the transaction. The
smallness of the sum involved in the
Gillette perjury helps uncover that im-
portant economic fact.

It is this:
Capitalism develops a special class
of capitalists—the Plutocracy. The
Plutocracy deals in money exclusively.
Seeing that capitalist society requires
metallic money for its existence, the
class that handles that one central com-
modity acquires, dominant power. Let
the "Captain of Industry," or capitalist
proper—the owner of factory, mine,
or railroad—be ever so "rich," his
"riches" need the quickening power of
the Plutocrat. The rapid, untrammelled
development of capitalism, from below
upward, in the United States, for long
rendered the capitalist ambitious, so to
speak. He was at once "Captain of In-
dustry" and "Plutocrat." So long as
this stage lasted, he was neither to per-
fection. That stage being passed we
now have the "Captain of Industry" a
separate thing from the "Plutocrat."

The present stage once reached there is
no act of petty chicanery that the "Cap-
tain of Industry" will not stoop, or be
driven to. It is the manifestation of
his attempt to ESCAPE THE BLACK-
MAIL THAT CAPITALIST DEVELOP-
MENT ENTAILS THE PLUTOCRAT
TO LEVY UPON HIM. Hence Depew
manoeuvres; hence Alton Deals, with
their wide swath of political corruption;
hence perjury for the sake of a paltry
\$5,000 by a "Captain of Industry" in-
finitely "richer" than the trifling amount
for which he became a felon.

Socialism teaches that the capitalist
class itself raises the recruits that will
make its quietus—the Proletaire. It
may be added that capitalism itself
furnishes the proletaria with a priceless,
however unwilling, ally—the Plutocrat.

Ground between the upper millstone of
the Plutocracy and the nether millstone
of the Proletariat, the Captain of In-
dustry will be triturated to dust. The
Plutocrat being but a parasite upon
the Captain of Industry, the triumphant
Proletariat will at one blow lay prostrate
both its hereditary foe, the Captain of
Industry, and its unconscious, unwilling
ally, the Plutocrat.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

NOTES ON THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

By Daniel De Leon.

IV.

PROGRESS IN SELF-RELIANCE.

At all the previous assemblies of the
Int'l Congress, prior to Amsterdam, it
was a sort of religious tradition, devo-
tously observed, to have a different
chairman from a different nationality
for each meeting. At Amsterdam the
first deviation took place progressward,
but it was only a slight deviation. The
old habit was adhered to, and a differ-
ent man, each time from a different
country, was appointed for each sit-
ting; he, nevertheless, was nominal
chairman only. Above him, "in order
to preserve continuity," Van Koll, who
was of the Holland delegation, and had
presided at the first meeting, was con-
tinued in actual chairmanship to the
end. At Stuttgart a further step, the
final one, was taken. The Amsterdam
farce of nominal chairmen was dis-
carded, and a chairman elected for the
whole Congress. The Congress being
in Germany, a German was chosen.
The choice fell upon the veteran chair-
man of German national conventions,
Paul Singer. There is more in this
change than appears on the surface.

Undoubtedly, part of the reason for
the former habit was the desire to allay
national sensitiveness, and to satisfy
vanities. Old nativistic suspicions of
nation against nation rendered one time
desirable a "rotation of presidential
honors"; moreover, human nature not
being excluded from the Socialist
camp, the weakness of self-exhibition
crept in. To officiate on the interna-
tional stage as the presiding officer of
an international Socialist gathering, if
but for one day, was gratifying to the
vainglory of many a delegate. Many a
bizarre manifestation of this childish-
ness was noticeable at Zurich, in 1893,
and at Amsterdam, in 1904. Without
denying the power of these sentiments,
they were neither the originators,
leastwise the cause, of the habit of
changing presidents. The real cause
lay deeper, and was even more dis-
creditable. The practice was a con-
cession to the demagoguery of Anarchy.

The Socialist Movement has not
only to beat its way athwart the oppo-
sition of the capitalist class, it also
has to disentangle itself from the fal-
lacies that blind hatred for capitalist
rule engenders among the unthinking.
The child angrily strikes the table
against which he bumped his head.
The child-mind imputes to the execu-
tive head of a nation the evils that
the social system inflicts. In my Bos-
ton address "Socialism vs. Anarchy,"
the subject is treated extensively. As
illustrated there by historic develop-
ment, the day is gone by when a so-
cial revolution can be accomplished by
the mere removal of the executive.
Even the social revolution that ushered
in capitalism was beyond that primi-
tive stage. The impending social revo-
lution, that is to usher in Socialism,
or the Co-operative Commonwealth, is a
whole social cycle still further away.
The masses of the people have them-
selves stepped upon the stage of his-
tory, as stars, not "supes" in the per-
formance. No longer is headship the
source of social conditions. The cen-
ter of gravity now rests with the peo-
ple. Of all this An-archism knows
nothing; its child-mind still lives in
the past. The farrago of An-archism
strikes at headship, unconscious of the
fact that headship has changed in
function, and that its present and fu-
ture functions are not inevitable only,
but useful and necessary. Co-operation
implies organization; organization im-
plies headship. He who says the first
must imply the last; he who denies the
last must deny the first.

It is the fate of all confusion of
thought, or ignorance of facts, that the
moment it comes face to face with
practical problems it drops its false
theory in practice. If the dropping
were done absolutely, not much harm
would come from the false theory.
The fact, however, is that theories,
wholly false, are never wholly dropped.
The taint remains, and it manifests
itself in a mischievous practice. It is
so with An-archism. The absurdity, that
is, irresponsiveness, of An-archist
theory to facts, drives An-archy, the
moment it faces practical work, into
downright reaction. This curious men-
tal phenomenon is strikingly illustrated
in the An-archist practice regarding
chairmanship. The leading An-archist
intellectual, so esteemed by An-arch-
ists themselves, is Josiah Warren.

Warren's parliamentary practice, ex-
tollled by An-archist luminaries, is a
valuable contribution on the truth that
false radicalism breeds reaction. Man
has experienced that there can be no
gathering of men, to transact business,
without a chairman. Unity of action,
and order to bring that about, is im-

possible without a chairman. But civil-
ized man—having passed the stage
when headship meant mastery, and
having reached the stage when master-
ship resides with the mass—reserves
to himself, the mass, all the power nec-
essarily implied in mastery. Accord-
ingly, chairmanship, at a gather-
ing of civilized men does not mean
mastery. With the election of a
chairman the mass is not stripped of
its mastery. If the chairman com-
ports himself in a way that any in-
dividual in the mass objects to, the ob-
jector can raise a "point of order" and
the chairman's decision is not final.
If it runs counter to the objector he
can "appeal to the house," and the
"house's" decision is final. In other
words, the "HOUSE" (the mass) is
CHIEF. It is so with civilized man.
Not so with An-archism. According
to Josiah Warren, the decision of the
chair on any point of order is final:
no appeal is entertainable: the "house"
(the mass) has nothing to say. Thus
it is seen that An-archy, the moment
it comes into practical operation, files
in the face of its own fundamental
theory of "an-archy" (no-headship) by
electing an "arch" (chairman); and,
not satisfied with that, outstrips even
capitalist tyranny by making its "arch"
(chairman) an autocrat, in short, a
dictator, which means REACTION—an
inevitable consequence of the natal
stain of confusion of thought.

However absurd, that is, irresponsible
to social demands, An-archism is, and
however glaring its inevitable contra-
dictions, it enjoys a certain fascina-
tion—the fascination that usually at-
taches to demagoguery. When the lan-
guage of the demagogue is spoken by
earnest men, as not infrequently hap-
pens with An-archy, it is all the more
"taking." Against the flood-nonsense
of Anarchy Socialism was constrained
to raise high its dikes. It made one
concession, however. It yielded in part
to the an-arch, no-headship, clamor.
To abolish headship wholly was so im-
practicable a vagary that the An-arch-
ist himself did not indulge in the
whim. The whole vagary being out
of all question, a portion was con-
ceded. It is no uncommon thing to see
Socialist conventions elect a chairman
for each session, with the evil result
of the confusion that flows from lack
of continuity in methods. The evil
practice was carried into the interna-
tional Congresses. It was nothing but
a concession to the demagoguery of An-
archy.

To yield an inch to reaction on the
part of Socialism is to invite disaster.
The Int'l Congress of Stuttgart took
back the inch yielded. The act de-
notes that poise that is born of con-
scious vigor, and conscious ascendancy.
It was a gratifying evidence of progress
in self-reliance.

LABOR AND CAPITAL EQUAL?

Labor and capital, we are told, are
one in the eyes of the government.
Listen to the spokesmen of the powers
that be and you will be led to believe
that we are equal. Yes? Let us see!
What is the story of the Coeur d'Ale-
cenes? Negro soldiers sent in by the
regiment? What of Cripple Creek?
What of Hazelton? Of Pullman?
Pittsburg? Homestead? What of a
score of other fields red with the
blood of labor?

The government, county, state, and
national, comes down on our class like
a thunderbolt, whenever there's
trouble.

And Capital? What is done when
"our brother" is in straits? Read!

Washington, Oct. 23.—Everything
within the power of the Administra-
tion will be done at once to check the
financial disturbances, and Government
funds almost without limit will be de-
posited in the national banks through-
out the country to support business
interests.

This decision was reached by Presi-
dent Roosevelt immediately after his
return to Washington at a conference
with Secretary Root, Assistant Secre-
tary Bacon and Postmaster-General
Meyer, with Secretary Cortelyou tak-
ing part over the long-distance tele-
phone.

There is now an enormous cash bal-
ance of \$237,772,764 in the Treasury,
and half of this amount can be depos-
ited in the national banks temporarily
without crippling the Treasury. All
the aid necessary will be extended to
the banks, as President Roosevelt will
take heroic measures to prevent a
commercial panic.

One hundred and twenty-six mil-
lions for the relief of men known to
be thieves, and bullets, bayonets, bul-
pens and kidnapping for men whose
only crime is that they stand by the
working class.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE BRONX RATIFIES.

Response to the Call of the S. L. P.
Lasarus Abelson, organizer of Section
New York, was greeted by a goodly
audience when the meeting to ratify
the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party
was called to order in Hallfield's Acad-
emy, The Bronx, on Tuesday evening.
F. A. O'Connell acted as chairman, and he,
with a few remarks, introduced H. J.
Brimble as the first speaker of the
evening.

Brimble spoke of the Bryan boom of
twelve years ago and compared it with
the influence of that individual to-day.
From a radical, Bryan has become con-
servative, and, in so doing, lost what
hold he had on the masses of the peo-
ple. His was the way of reforms and
reformers. The Socialist Labor Party
upheld the banner of the Revolution
then, is doing it now, and would con-
tinue to do so until the workers shall
be emancipated and the Socialist Re-
public established.

Soundness of principle and a capacity
for growth mean more to the workers
than size, and that the S. L. P. is sound
on the score of principle and has pro-
foundly affected the labor movement in
America are established facts. It
stands upon its record and asks con-
sideration of the wage-workers in
maintaining an organization which,
when reforms shall have gone the way
of all follies, and our class stands
face to face with the enemy will be
able and willing to meet the issue.

At the close of Brimble's remarks, a
collection was called for, the audience
giving \$25.22.

James T. Hunter was then intro-
duced, and was well received. Hunter
was in good form and took the crowd
with his witty remarks on the political
situation in city, state and nation. He
dwelt at length upon the struggle now
taking place between the big and little
stockholders, remarking as he did so,
that Roosevelt in coming to the rescue
of his friends did no good, but acted
like a bull in the political and indus-
trial china-shop. "The reformer," said
Hunter, "is a danger, an enemy to so-
ciety. There's nothing for us in re-
form. What we want is a complete
revolution. The industries of the na-
tion are in the possession of our class,
which does not own them. The I. W.
W. was brought into existence to
remedy this condition."

The speaker then adverted to Hay-
wood, declaring that, in his case, the
S. L. P. forced the hand of Hearst and
the leaders of the S. P. and that, in
leading for his liberation, our party
had performed the greatest function of
its career.

Hunter made way for Daniel De
Leon, who received an ovation upon his
appearance. The editor of the Daily
People made one of his characteristic
talks, talks which, as is well known,
are so illuminating to those who hear
him with open minds and so discon-
certing to pseudo Socialists, and the
enemies of the labor movement. The
speaker touched briefly upon the finan-
cial crisis now in progress and then
went on to discuss the position of the
S. L. P. to-day, in contradistinction to
all other parties.

To vote for the Republican or Demo-
cratic party, said he, is to vote to keep
things as they were; a vote for the So-
cialist party is a vote worse than
wasted, as it may contribute to bring
about a catastrophe like that of the
Commune of Paris, but on a larger
scale and so much more disastrous.

A vote cast for the Socialist Labor
Party is the only one that signifies
anything of value to the working class,
as it is the only vote that carries with
it the force requisite to make it some-
thing more than a piece of paper—the
industrially organized working class,
an organization capable of backing up
the political party, and, then, when
the triumph at the polls shall have been
accomplished, shall be able to "take
and hold" the means of life; to be, in
a word, the Socialist Republic.

Lacking the Industrial Union, the
only alternative in the matter of giving
force to the Socialist ballot is the
military organization; and this the
speaker ridiculed. The S. L. P. comes
to the working class with the only pro-
gram that will bear examination. What
the future might hold in store for us
the speaker did not care to say. It
mattered not to him what would be the
name of the party reflected by the eco-
nomic organization, but of this he was
sure: that it would be fitted for the
service it must perform to the extent
that the Socialist Labor Party stood
by its principles to-day. This rally
was greeted with rounds of applause,
and when the speaker closed with an
expression of assurance that the party
which has fought through so much and
still holds its place on the field, would
continue to do until its mission shall
have been accomplished, the response
was such as to justify the confidence
in the S. L. P. that it will do the work
intrusted to it.

The ratification meeting was a suc-
cess insofar as it brought out in bold
relief the spirit of determination in the
fighting S. L. P.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

"BROTHER JONATHAN—I am a So-
cialist, but—"

UNCLE SAM, (mockingly)—How fa-
miliar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis
a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the
Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm
going to stay with the Democratic Party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was familiar;
there isn't a fakir in the land but hums
it; some with the variation that they are
going to stay with the Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir
for all that. I am a Socialist; fakirs
say they are Socialists, but they are not;
but I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to
say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say:
The Socialist Labor Party is no good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I was going to tell you
why it is no good.

U. S.—Let us hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S. opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that, would
you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now, will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a
certain place, and there is only a stage-
coach to take you, would you call stage-
coach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow travel.

U. S.—Would you say that the stage-
coach is too slow a way of traveling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance,
I wouldn't say that.

U. S.—Slowness and fastness are ac-
cordingly relative terms, are they not?

The stage coach is fast travel of the
alternative is to foot it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It is slow travel only if there
is faster means of transportation avail-
able, er?

B. J.—Yes; but what has that got to
do with your S. L. P.?

U. S.—One more question, and I'll
tell you. If you want to go to a cer-
tain place and the only transportation
available thither is a stage coach, would
you, for the sake of fast traveling, jump
into a fast train that runs in the op-
posite direction?

B. J.—No, I wouldn't.

U. S.—And you wouldn't call the
stage no good, eh?

B. J.—No; it is good enough for my
ultimate purpose.

U. S.—And what would you think of
the man who, wanting to go to that
certain place, said: "The stage is no

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

STALWART ON THE JOB.

To Manager Labor News,
Dear Comrade:—
Inclosed find receipt for \$100 loan which I donate to the cause.
E. A. O'Brien.
Eureka, Cal., Oct. 16.

JUVENILE SOCIALIST CLUB OF THE 85TH A. D.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
We have organized a boys' and girls' Socialist Club in the Twenty-sixth A. D. We ask members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. and readers of our press, who have children to send them to our club. If they can't come now, but would like to join, write to
Israel Goldstein,
88 E. 100th St., Manhattan.

IN CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
As to the money collected on List No. 1 of Section Essex County, N. J., a correction should be made.

The \$15 from Machinists' Local No. 24, Newark, N. J., was not collected from individual members of said local, but donated at a regular business meeting by the local, in appreciation of the good services the Daily People has given the I. W. W., particularly at its most critical stages during and right after the second annual convention of the I. W. W.

A. Corbin.
Newark, October 20.

THE ELECTION IN NEW HAVEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
The campaign with us in New Haven is at an end. The S. L. P. was handicapped by a lack of funds and speakers and was able to circulate but 4,000 ballots and leaflets. The S. P., with plenty of cash, put out 15,000.

The election returns give the S. L. P. 57 for mayor, the S. P. 406. In 1904 the S. L. P. had 138, the S. P. 1425. While we lost 81 the S. P. dropped by 1,019.

An S. P. man said to me, after election, that when the vote of the S. P. here reaches that of the S. L. P., the parties will unite. At the rate they are going, the time is not far distant. But the main calculations are wrong. Unity cannot depend on a loss of votes. It can depend only on a loss of nonsense by the S. P.

Joseph Marek.
New Haven, Conn., October 19.

P. F. McCARTHY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Enclosed find resolutions on Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy's death, passed by Local 92, in special meeting last night.
Eugene Krauss.
Portland, Oregon, October 16.

(Enclosure.)

Whereas, Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy was a faithful and enthusiastic member and worker in the cause of Industrial Unionism for the emancipation of the working class; and

Whereas, Said fellow-worker was injured at Nolin, Oregon, four months ago which resulted in his death on the 15th of October; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 92, I. W. W., Portland, Oregon, hereby express its deepest regret at Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy's death; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to Fellow-worker P. F. McCarthy's relatives and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Industrial Union Bulletin and the Daily and Weekly People, and the Nevada Workman.

SOCIALISM AND MORALITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
The Weekly People, October 19th, 1907, answering a question of J. M. of Chicago, Ill., says that "Socialism, no more than astronomy, opposes religion," and adds: "If that which calls itself 'religion' is refuted by science it is not religion but immorality," and concludes by saying: "Religion is moral; morality is truthful. What is untruth is immoral, consequently irreligious. Socialism is true, hence it is deeply religious." Socialism, it seems to me, is to be a secular institution. A secular institution or a science does not have any relation with religion or morality.

The laws of mathematics are true, and the laws of chemistry are true and therefore both are secular. The truth

is secular, and Socialism being true is also secular, and to say that Socialism is "deeply religious" confuses the issue rather than makes it clear. Religion, morality, truth, and Socialism, are not synonymous terms. I can not see any sense in juggling with words.

Henry Frenette.
Chicago, Ill., October 19.

[No less a scientist than Huxley said: "Science considers immoral to accept as true anything that can not be proved."—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

ON STREET AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Are all the comrades throughout the country holding street meetings? If not, why not? Last night at the corner of Peoria and Madison streets we held one of the finest and most enthusiastic street meetings I ever saw. Jager was speaker and at each telling point he made he was greeted with a round of applause, showing that the workers are awakening to the state of affairs that exist under capitalism. Jager showed the futility of the workers organizing on craft lines as exemplified by the A. F. of L., and the necessity of organizing on industrial lines.

He also pointed out the utter uselessness of a pure and simple political organization. Many questions were asked of the speaker. We sold forty copies of the Weekly People, twenty-five pamphlets and one sub to the Weekly.

Now comrades, everywhere, I am sure that it is not only in Chicago that the workers are interested in Socialism. Let us hear from the firing line; what are you doing to hasten the awakening of the slaves.

Robt. Thumann.
Chicago, Ill., October 20.

AS TO THE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
We have been waiting long and patiently for the Young Socialists' Club to show their useful little secrets and voice their hopes and aspirations in regard to the cause of work they intend doing in connection with the friends and sympathizers of this year's Daily People Thanksgiving Festival, in order to help make it an unprecedented success.

The Socialists Women of Greater New York congratulate their young comrades on their enthusiastic efforts and wish them success in their fine "fishpond" enterprise and lodge their moral and also substantial support—in the shape of small articles of which the Socialist Women have quite a supply. Three cheers to our Young Socialists!

Now let us—our mothers and older sisters—tell you what we have done for the great feast of the Daily People. We have opened "A Fairy Shop," far out on Fox Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

There are works for weeks already on the shelves—Miss Sister Sweet, Miss De Green, Motherdream, etc. Oh! who can describe the beautiful things these fairies have conjured up and charmed into existence! Ask the Wild West, ask "The Shivering Noh," ask "The Bitter East"—they have seen it.

We will report later on about "The Cake Bakery" of the Socialist Women of Greater New York and hope to be able to treat our young friends to some very sweet specimens of our art, which young people—Socialists or not—can always appreciate.

Now let us ask our fathers and husbands: "What are you doing or going to do for the Daily People Thanksgiving Festival?"

We also hope to hear from our sisters in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago.

LOCKOUT IN FALL RIVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
The capitalist press tells us that a strike is on of freight handlers at Fall River. I wish to inform the readers of The People how the affair started. The longshoremen were called together Friday, October 18th, a line up by one of the officials to asked all those who were willing to show up at 4 o'clock in the morning to leave the line and "volunteer"; a man responded. They were then informed that all who did not show up at 4 a. m. Saturday morning would be discharged. Still none showed up. This involves 200 men. A congestion of fight has occurred at Fall River, a usual method is resorted to to hit the spirit of the men who have been locked out by the railroad officials.

Instead of freight being transported from Boston to Fall River it is sent by an extra freight train, on Boston

to Fox Point, and loaded on the New York boat at this point. The freight coming in to this point has made a great deal of extra handling of cars, especially a very busy day for Sunday, in line of freights.

The railroad worker, especially brakemen, conductors, engineers, firemen, towermen, telegraph operators, yard clerks and yard masters, are being used as strike breakers to complete the lock-out of the Fall River longshoremen.

I have pointed this fact out to many of them, and the point has not been denied. But their right arm is still palsied because contracts are held over their heads by "brotherhood" capitalist dope.

The longshoremen and dockworkers ought to be lined up in the I. W. W. A few of them did show up to an S. L. P. meeting and said they were going to join the I. W. W., as they recognized the need of it. But up to the present, however, they have not shown the sand. Now is the time to point out the road to them.

There will be a consolidation of divisions on this system in the course of time, which means fewer heads of departments and a more concentrated train service.

G. S. Transportation Worker.
Providence, R. I., October 20.

MILWAUKEE ON HAYWOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
In the Weekly People of October 19, under the heading "S. L. P. Ratifies," I read, in Hunter's speech: "Wm. D. Haywood was unhesitatingly signalled as the man able by his position in the world of labor to bring about a union of forces for the next Presidential campaign, of which the present fight is but a skirmish." When I read the above I could hardly believe my senses. Imagine, Haywood being towed around Chicago by Seymour Steadman and steered to the Press Club to get something to eat. When organized labor all over the country were holding protest meetings the workingmen in Milwaukee were asking: "Why don't they hold meetings here to protest against the Idaho outrage?" But the Social Democrats were afraid that if Haywood were found guilty, they would lose votes.

In February, when no more excuses were to be found they held protest meetings. When we read that Bismarck was successful in getting Haywood here to speak those of us who knew all the circumstances were thunderstruck.

Now for Haywood. His actions in Milwaukee just fitted "Berger's beer party." When Haywood drank a glass of water at the park when he was speaking, he remarked: "This is the first water I tasted since in Milwaukee." Of course that took with the audience. Then the reporters got hold of him and that was the limit. In the Milwaukee Journal of August 21, 1907, Haywood is quoted as saying: "Since I've been here I've walked along the streets and wondered where the policemen were. I've been out in what was called the workingmen's section of the city and I've wondered where the poor people were. You don't seem to have any. No tenements, no grinding poverty, no hurry and scramble."

As to Milwaukee having no police. The molders' strike is on since May, 1906. And the litigation the molders had on account of the police would fill a book and a big one at that. I ride on the street car within two blocks of the shop, and in those two blocks I meet from five to eight policemen. Some of them wear gold braids, too. A year ago a molders was shot to death by a policeman about one hundred feet from the shop. Vilters. And poverty! I'll let the capitalists do the quoting about Greek boys held by Padrones. Factory Inspector Lehnhoff said: "We are preparing to make a vigorous campaign against the employment of Greek children in boot-blackening stands, fruit stores and restaurants. We know that some of these little fellows who work twelve to thirteen hours a day are not more than eleven years old."—Milwaukee Free Press, August 27, 1907. And this: "I have met with more abject poverty in Milwaukee than I have in Europe," said Dr. Ralph Elmergreen who returned yesterday from a trip on the continent.—Milwaukee Daily News, October 14, 1907. I have the papers I quoted from.

N. N.
Milwaukee, Wis., October 20.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Saturday, November 2 will be a day long to be remembered with us. The West Side Branch, Section Chicago, S. L. P., will give a benefit on that evening at the International (Glickman's) Theatre, for the "Der Arbeiter," our Jewish organ.

A first-class play, with capable Jewish actors, will be given and there is no reason why every S. L. P. member and sympathizer should not get a supply of tickets to sell and come in person to

the show. We get half the proceeds of the tickets we sell, but nothing on those sold at the theatre. Get busy boys and girls! Show your mettle by making this affair a success.

By helping "Der Arbeiter" we perform a double task. We help our Jewish paper, and, at the same time help The People, to which it owes a large sum of money. We in Chicago have, in the past, done nothing for "Der Arbeiter," and now we propose doing something worth while.

We are not soliciting charity. In return for your money we give an evening's entertainment of the best kind. Get tickets of Henry Jager, at my address.

The S. L. P. in Chicago proposes to supplement the best summer's work in years with a better winter campaign, the first gun of which will be fired at Aurora Hall, Ashland Avenue and Division Street, on Friday, November 1, with Henry Jager as speaker. The hall will seat 500 or 600, and comrades living in that district should procure handbills at headquarters, Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues, and distribute them well.

On the third—Sunday—a meeting will be held in Workingmen's Hall, Twelfth and Waller streets. Then come meetings in Jewish with Joseph Schlossberg, of New York, editor of "Der Arbeiter," as speaker. We will secure the best halls obtainable in the Jewish districts, and if we do our part well, Schlossberg, we know, will do his, we may expect a most successful propaganda. Conditions for work among the Jews are ripe. Don't withhold your support. Success with this series of meetings means that much gained for the Revolution.

On the morning of Sunday, Nov. 10, Jager will lecture at the International Theatre, Wabash Avenue, near Harrison. The place will hold two thousand and must be filled. No excuses go. Tickets will be ten cents, and comrades should provide themselves with a supply at once, if they don't want to be left out in the cold. The subject to be discussed is of the greatest interest and it is our expectation that every progressive organization in the city will be represented at the affair.

The word now is "Work." Talk we have had in plenty, but now the thing which makes talk something more than just a noise is the order of the day. Chicago provides the opportunity for every man and every woman to do something toward bringing the Socialist Republic in our time. To the task, then, comrades! Put your shoulders to the wheel!

J. Billow.
730 West 13th St.
Chicago, October 20.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIGHT AT SUGAR PINE, CAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I find in the mixed locals of the I. W. W., that is, locals which do not control a district or industry, men who call themselves "direct actionists." It seems to me they are more than that; they are opposed to political action. Their cry is: Down with political parties! They render impossible the unification of the working class. And yet, the "direct actionists" are the poorest of organizers. They debate, they hold street meetings, but do not, and, it seems, cannot—organize. With them the ballot is a "spitball" and the ballot-box a capitalist institution, the use of which is detrimental to the working class.

The "direct actionists" point to Goldfield. "There," they say, "we see the power of economic organization. It can order anyone to leave town." Yes! that union established itself during the administration of Constable Russell, who was elected on the Socialist ticket. Ask any old timer from Goldfield if the union has now the power it had when Russell was in office and he'll answer, No!

In the Tonopah and Reno labor troubles we know that police and judges, controlled by the old parties, were used against the I. W. W. If the I. W. W. can organize the workers in shop and factory in a certain district, and then gain political power, it is certain that the political would react upon and strengthen the economic movement.

The political party of our class works in a field which the economic organization does not reach, and, lacking it, capitalist politicians would stupidly confuse any new members we might bring into the organization. So long as the S. L. P. is not out for reform, as is the S. P., it cannot hurt the I. W. W., but, instead, has worked, and can and will continue to work, for Industrial Unionism.

The capitalist state is a fact and must be overthrown before the Socialist Republic can be established, and in this the assistance of the political phase of the movement is indispensable. When that is accomplished, we can take and hold the means of production and distribution with the economic organization.

The S. L. P. is not a rival of the I. W. W. It knows that it is not for the political movement to "take and

hold," but simply to overthrow the capitalist state and make way for the Socialist Republic and then go out of existence.

Most of us are active in the economic organization because it is to our immediate material interest as wage slaves. If we so elect, we can be direct actionists and make use of political action. The General Confederacy of Labor in France declares for direct action only, yet the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies come to its defense whenever the Government attacks it.

The court in which Haywood was tried may be called a capitalist court, and yet, shall we sacrifice Preston and Smith because we are not strong enough to use direct action?

What we need first is power, next revolution and then Industrial Democracy. To insure this we must utilize all the forces at our command.

Let us use what wisdom we possess and not give way to madness and prejudice. A capable general weakens the enemy as much as possible before making the final assault and that we should act upon the same principle is the belief of

John Panner.
Sugar Pine, Cal., October 15.

IN JERSEY CITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
What are the S. L. P. members doing in this city? With the means at our command and a small battery, we are being away at the old enemy. At the different positions we take in delivering the message of Socialism we meet with the enemy in all his shapes and various colors, sometimes the fellow who can "get work whenever he wants it" and sees no one "out of work," at other times the fellow who is an American and gets desperate because the foreigner "come here" to tell him who has the right to vote, the right to quit one boss and look for another, and a few more rights of the same character. We have, too, the fellow who is posted on arithmetic. He knows "the American dollar" is worth so much in Europe, but forgets that the dollar the American workingman gets cannot take him across the pond every night and morning to get cheaper lodging and food. He disposes of the good round money on the soil where he slaved for it and it exchanges for just so much American adulterated food and shoddy.

Another fellow wants to know where on God's footstool the workers are better off. And last is the fellow who says "you fellows are all right, but you will never win nor 'get in.'" Of course, he means in the chambers of officialdom and corruption. Ah! our "get in" is where the boss very seldom "gets in," or cares to go in, but holds the key to the "get in,"—our means of life. There is where we intend to "get in" and STAY IN. It is the key (ownership) that we "alright fellows" want, and once the workers understand that the key is ours.

In this city the Rep.-Dem. parties are in each other's hair. The Pennsylvania Railroad was, and remains it, and the Rep.-Dem. parties must dance to its music. The Evening Journal, which, four years ago, had an abundance of praise for the undertaker-assistant Mark Fagan, now has employed a cartoonist to picture that very undertaker's assistant a horrible example of corruption. The valuation of property, the tax question have, it seems, been completely demoralized by the man. The campaign issue with the Republican and Democratic parties is "Who Said Chicken" and the muddleheads, labor skates, and wardheelers supply the Goose who is, for the time being, willing to be plucked. The workers in this as well as other cities have supplied the goose long enough and got in return the bones.

Our neighbors of Unity fame have now dumped (so they say) upon the scene of labor's cause an individual holding shows in various places of the city, preaching what he is pleased to term "scientific Socialism"; the rankest variety of rot one could listen to. Yet are not the S. P. getting more in numbers, stronger, popular and intelligent? Lord save us from such a school. We had arranged for a meeting at Jersey and Newark avenues last evening, but were told that the corner was being used every Saturday. Comrade Cull told us so. Well, rather than to show to fellow workingmen that the Socialist Labor Party wastes time with freaks we withdrew a block further, down Newark to Boston street, and held a very good meeting with Timothy Walsh, Harry Oaks and Wm. Woodhouse as speakers, and the undersigned as baggage master. We were pleased to note after an hour's time to see in our audience the speakers of the S. P. who "closed their meeting early"—for what they did not say. I spoke not wasting time on freaks. I have noticed that Jersey avenue is frequented every Saturday night by catarrh curist, corn curist, and social reform curist. The S. L. P. did well in moving away from there and may stay away from the sacred stronghold of freaks.

N. M. Hemberg.
Jersey City, October 20.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. J., NEW YORK.—There is no such thing as a "capitalist ballot-box," any more than there is such a thing as a "capitalist right of organization." The one and the other are conquests of civilization—rights wrung by successive generations from the successive tyrant classes. As well refuse to organize in Unions on the plea that the right to organize is a "capitalist concession" than refuse to exercise political functions on the plea that the ballot is a "capitalist concession." There is no argument advanced by pure and simple forerists that does not betray lack of information and hasty reasoning. These two qualities render a man a juicy mutton chop for the Orchards to feast upon.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Bergette naturally measures the value of Socialist literature by the standard commonly received in his party. According to its standard dress is better than gold. Inoculate the mass with improved knowledge. Then the standard will change, and gold will be preferred to dress.

J. F. M., PALENTVILLE, N. Y.—First—The Socialist who inherits property would be untrue to the best interests of the Movement if he did otherwise than operate and use such property for the purpose of overthrowing the social system which renders the private ownership of the means of production the instrument of oppression.

Second—If a Socialist owns a factory he should operate the same on the principle laid down above. Wages should be regulated by the price in the Labor Market. If he paid a higher rate he could not hold his own with his capitalist competitors. The consequence would be bankruptcy; his property would flow into the hands of capitalists and these would then use it against Socialism. Of course there are many petty iniquities practiced in capitalist factories that a Socialist would not be guilty of, and need not be guilty of in order to use and operate the property in the interest of Socialism.

J. S. J., SEATTLE, WASH.—It is difficult, if at all possible, to refute with becoming gravity so absurdly extravagant a claim as that the upper class is "the Ark of Morality in these degenerate days."

A. E., OGDEN, UTAH.—Only in the measure that a man is a good judge of evidence is he a reasoning being and reliable. The statement of a Labor Lieutenant of the capitalist class concerning "corruption in the S. L. P." is no evidence. None but an unreasoning man will accept such unsupported statements as truth. He who does is worse than useless in the Labor Movement. No man's, and no organization's, character would be safe in such a man's keeping.

A. D., TONOPAH, NEV.—The fact remains that it is The People that has knocked the bottom from under the superstition of pure and simple political Socialism. There is no sense in driving out one superstition to make room for another. The superstition of pure and simple "direct action" could never have done the feat. It would

have been the case over again of the man, who swallowed a mouse, swallowing a cat to swallow the mouse.

L. R. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—First—It is true that Roosevelt, as Gov. of New York, signed the special act extending the permissible savings bank investments to the Alton bonds, and that that law was essential to the corrupt manoeuvre for which the Inter-State Commerce Commission fulminated against Harriman.

Second—It is not true that, as the "Chicago Daily Socialist" claims, these revelations were published only by the "Appeal" or the "Daily Socialist." The full story was published in the New York "Wall Street Journal" last April 27, long before either "Appeal" or "Daily Socialist" took up the matter. Fact is the "Appeal" cribbed the "Wall Street Journal," and the "Daily Socialist" cribbed the "Appeal."

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—There was a young man in Buckeye, Who did as a poet aspire; And when it was done Said he: O, by Gum! And so did we all in this shire.

W. H., NEW YORK.—The decision of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, regarding the raising of the price of the Daily People, was that the matter be submitted to a general vote of the Party in New York City. The vote reported on the matter (as not the vote of the Party in the whole country but of the Party in N. Y. City only).

G. A. R., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Do the S. P. pure and simple political Socialists say "The People is offensive"? Perhaps it is—to them; and what makes The People's arguments peculiarly offensive is that it is impossible to refute them.

G. M., S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Neill, mentioned in The People in connection with the telegraphers' strike is, ten to one, the identical Neill who suggested the division of the Providence telegraphers' delegation so as to get a larger number of supporters for Powell.

E. B., HOLLAND, MICH.—Queen Liliuokalani was deposed in 1893 and the government was taken in hand by the descendants of the missionaries who had gradually appropriated the Islands.

O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—The People does not endanger its reputation for truthfulness if correspondence happens to appear in its columns containing untrue statements. The People would forfeit its reputation if it refused to publish the refutation of such correspondence. No paper can "know it all." Send the positive facts and they will publish them. Here are some of the proof.

T. A., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; G. G. J. PADUCAH, KY.; A. R., AUGUSTA, GA.; R. G., EDINBURG, SCOT.; G. W. B., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; V. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; D. N., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; W. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Matter received.

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.



Will mail on receipt of \$1.00.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

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City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412
Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

THE ANNUAL FEAST.

On Thanksgiving—Send on Your Ar-
ticles for the Great Bazaar and Fair.
The time is fast approaching for the
Daily People's seventh annual Thank-
sgiving entertainment, bazaar and
fair, that event of the Fall which is
looked forward to with joy by every
true revolutionist who is near enough
to attend its merriment.

To make the bazaar and fair features
of the affair successful, articles for sale
are needed—articles, ornamental or
useful, plain and homely, or beautiful
and attractive, home-made or boughten
—but articles at any rate with a value
and an appeal about them which will
make them go readily for the benefit
of the Party's official daily organ.

All who can make, invent, conjure
up, or otherwise procure such articles
are requested to send them in with
the greatest convenient speed to:

L. Abelson,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

FOR NEW YORK N. E. C. MEMBER.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Na-
tional Secretary, the Section and Mem-
bership-at-Large of the Socialist Labor
Party in the State of New York, are
hereby called upon to make nominations
for Member of the National Executive
Committee, to represent the State of
New York on said Committee, for the
term commencing January 1st, and end-
ing December 31st, 1908.

Article V, Section 1, of the Constitu-
tion provides that the N. E. C. shall
consist of one member from each State
organized with a State Committee, and
Section 8, same article, provides that
the Committee shall meet twice a year in
regular session, on the first Sunday of
January and July, etc., etc.

In order, therefore, that ample time
be had for voting after nominations are
in, and candidates have accepted, TUES-
DAY, NOVEMBER 12th, is the date
hereby set for closing such nominations,
same to be sent to the undersigned at
28 City Hall Place, on or before the
date mentioned.

Fraternally,
Fred A. Olpp, State Secretary,
N. Y. S. L. P., S. L. P.

JEWISH PROPAGANDA TOUR.

The comrades in Chicago are arranging
a Jewish propaganda tour between New
York and Chicago, with J. Schlossberg
as speaker. S. L. P. and I. W. W. or-
ganizations desiring to secure dates for
meetings and lectures in Jewish
places please communicate at once with:

J. Billore,
730 W. 13th St., Chicago, Ill.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

JEWISH LEAFLET READY.

A Jewish campaign leaflet written by
Joseph Schlossberg, is now ready and
can be had at the office of undersigned
at 28 City Hall Place, Manhattan.
Price of leaflet is .150 a thousand.
Assembly district organizations in
whose territory there is a large Jewish
population should send in their order
for this leaflet and make a thorough
distribution of same.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of
the Socialist Labor Party, will lecture on
"Socialism and Its Opponents" on
SUNDAY, November 3, at 2:30 p. m.
in Germania Hall. Admission, five
cents.

In addition, Bohn will speak before
the Section, at Headquarters, in the
evening. Members and sympathizers
are urged to be present.

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!

The German Branch of Section St.
Louis will give an Entertainment and
Hop at Germania Club Hall, 1441
Chouteau Ave., SATURDAY, Novem-
ber 9th, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.
Readers of the Socialist Labor Par-
ty Press are cordially invited. We
have arranged a fine program and
assure everyone a pleasant time.

NEW BUE STORY.

The first installment of The Brass
Ball will begin in the Daily People,
issue of November 10th, and will con-
tinue each Sunday thereafter until
completed, about ten weeks.

Subscribe now and read this thrilling
tale.

3 months, \$1.00.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

TO THE WORKINGMEN AND
VOTERS OF RHODE ISLAND

AN ADDRESS BY THE ONLY WORKINGMEN'S PARTY, THE SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY.

"Let no man fear the name of
Socialism."—Father William Barry.

"Workingmen of all countries,
unite!"—Karl Marx.

The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode
Island again appeals to you for your
support. We ask you to support us
by voting the ticket of the S. L. P.
on election day. In making this appeal
to you we do not seek your votes on
the same grounds as the Republican
and Democratic parties do.

The Republican party wants your
support and votes in order that the
hiring of the Standard Oil may con-
tinue in office; that is to say, that the
reign of Senator Aldrich and his hench-
men may be perpetuated.

What was the Republican convention
composed of. All capitalists—your en-
emies, workingmen. Whom did the
Republican convention select as their
candidate for Governor? Mr. Jackson,
a capitalist. Mr. Jackson is pledged to
support the Republican capitalists of
Rhode Island, and thereby keep you
workingmen in slavery.

The next in order is the Democratic
party of Rhode Island. The Democrats
held their state convention. Were the
workers taken into consideration? No.
A great deal of oratory was handed out
to the people. Such talk as "the eternal
principles of democracy," "reform," and
"down with bossism" was played for
all it was worth. It looks as if the
Republican bosses were to die the Demo-
crats would not have a campaign issue.
The Democrats evidently need a boss in
their business. Like the Republicans
they demand a State bank examiner.
One would think that the same brain
dictated the writing of the platforms of
the two parties, both Democratic and
Republican.

As to the Prohibitionists the less said
about them the better, except to remark
that when you had the blue laws en-
forced, the condition of the workers
was no better than it is to-day. In a
great many instances it was worse.

Another reform party has sprung into
existence, namely, the Socialist Party.
You might ask: Are they not Socialists?
No, a Socialist party, to be true to the
working class and correctly express the
revolutionary will of the workers, can
not be a revolutionary and a reform
party at the same time. In one of its
campaign leaflets the Socialist Party
makes a demand of the government that
it loan the workers money and aid them
in going into business. A capitalist
government lend money to the workers?
This is one better than the wildest
dreams of the crazy Greenbackers or
the reactionary but freakish Silver
Democrats.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

will not drive us from any place.

Miss Flynn was listened to by a
large and ever-increasing audience, and
the voice of Leather Lungs (Clark)
only caused the crowd to press closer
so as to hear better. A large number
of books and papers were disposed of
and connections were established with
many new sympathizers.

Just before Miss Flynn stepped down
the "brass band" voice from the other
platform ceased. In justice to the
S. P. rank and file I must say that the
meagre support that Clark got showed
that he did not have even the sympathy
of his own men.

If he could have "seen himself as
others saw him" that night, if he had
any sense in his make-up, he would
never speak again. Nothing more ridi-
culous can be imagined than to see that
man standing on a lone platform shout-
ing into empty space.

Miss Flynn returns to New York
to-day.

Secretary.

KATZ IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Rudolph Katz, member of the O. E. B.
of the I. W. W., returned from Penn-
sylvania yesterday morning. While
there, he visited Lancaster, Allentown,
York and Philadelphia. He organized a
local of silk workers at Lancaster with
three hundred charter members. Wind-
ers, quillers, weavers, warpers, twist-
ers, representatives from every branch of
the trade, came into the union.

The situation in Pennsylvania is prom-
ising in the extreme for the I. W. W.
Katz received invitations to speak in
several towns to the coal miners. The
body of the workers in the Keystone
are not organized, and, craft unionism
having no hold upon them, the task
will be so much the easier for the ad-
vocates of Industrial Unionism.

The Socialist Labor Party demands
not loans, but the full value of the
wealth the workers produce by their
labor in the shop, mill, mine or factory.
We demand the full and complete con-
trol of the natural resources of the
country; the control of the necessities of
life, food, clothing and shelter; the
control of the means of production and
distribution, without which our much
boasted "Life, liberty, and the pursuit
of happiness" becomes a dream, and our
much-boasted ballot-box, independence,
and liberty become a farce.

We ask you to vote the ticket of the
Socialist Labor Party because it is the
only revolutionary party of the working
class of America. When you vote the
Socialist Labor Party ticket you are
voting for the overthrow of capitalism,
with all its misery and degradation.

The candidates of all the other parties
are either capitalists, or wish to per-
petuate capitalism. The candidates of
the Socialist Labor Party are work-
ingmen like you. They, understanding the
economic laws that govern society,
know that only a revolution, with the
working class triumphant, will confer
any permanent benefit on the workers
and society.

The candidates of the Socialist Labor
Party being members of your class and
knowing the trials and miseries of the
workers, are best fitted to represent
you.

Vote for the men who have your in-
terests at heart; their interests are
yours.
Fellow-workingmen, in voting for the
Socialist Labor Party you are recording
the greatest and most emphatic protest
against the system that enslaves you.
The working class produce all the wealth;
you only receive one-fifth of it in the
shape of wages. The Socialist Labor
Party says you should get all that you
produce by your labor.

Then vote for the Socialist Labor
Party. It stands for the workers first,
last and all the time.

Our candidates are:

For Governor:
JOHN W. LEACH.

For Lieut. Governor:
WYNN TIBBETS.

For Secretary of State:
JOHN C. WOOTHP.

For Attorney-General:
THOMAS F. HERRICK.

For General Treasurer:
EVERETT J. BOWERS.

Campaign Committee, S. L. P. of
Rhode Island.

MOVING FUND.

List No. 20, Denver, Colo.	
C. Demms	.50
List No. 44, Peoria, Ill., Max	
Lederman	2.00
List No. 75, Detroit, Mich.	
H. Keefe, \$1; A. Ties, 50c.	
A. Staube, \$1; A. Ahlers,	
50c.; W. Williams, 25c.	3.25
List No. 391, Harcourt, N. B.	
H. Stuart	1.00
Arizona, Tucson, 2. Stewart	1.00
California, Los Angeles, B.	
Kyle, \$1; J. Lavigne,	
\$1.50; J. Moller, \$1; J. Ko-	
lash, \$1	6.50
Massachusetts, Fall River,	
Section Fall River	5.00
Maine, Presque Isle, P. Sul-	
livan	1.00
Minnesota, Minneapolis, Mrs.	
Markensale, 55c.; Press Sec.	
League, \$2.25	2.50
New York, Brooklyn, J.	
Schwartz, \$2; New York,	
New York, J. W. Leach, \$5;	
H. Blyn, \$1	6.00
Rhode Island, Providence,	
Section Rhode Island	5.00
Texas, San Antonio, O.	
Schmettel, 50c.; O. Georges,	
55c.; A. Mills, 50c.; C.	
Spahr, 50c.	2.00
Virginia, Blacksburg, H. Mc-	
Tier	1.00
Washington, Seattle, J. H.	
M., \$1; W. O. Keefe, \$1;	
J. Pers, 50c.; A. Paurah,	
\$1.75; F. Garner, \$1; W.	
Fardel, \$2; A. Rumsoco,	
\$5	12.25
Total	52.00
Previously acknowledged	\$492.75
Grand total	\$544.75
A. C. Kilin, Sec'y-Treas.	
Press Security League.	
Tuesday, October 22, 1907.	

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

Have you ever discovered a potato
sprouting in the cellar? You are de-
lighted and leave it to grow. So it
does long, thin and pale. Not at all
like its sister or brother in the garden.
Why?

You remember the story Uncle David
told you of the little East-side girl
whose seeds would not grow in the
building clay and also because they
lacked the sunshine.

It is just the lack of sunshine that
keeps the potato vine so thin and pale.
It is just the lack of proper food, cloth-
ing, shelter, air and sunlight that keeps
little human plants thin and pale. And
with all these necessities, we human
plants must have Love, Brotherhood
and Sisterhood—real genuine love for
all humanity. It grows more beautiful
in ourselves and those who share it with
us.

But, alas! To-day, under capitalism,
Love cannot thrive, because men and
women are all the time fighting among
themselves to get all for their own.
Now they fight for wealth and power
among the rich, while the poor are
fighting for jobs and little end-bits
from the rich.

Under Socialism—that is, the Co-
operative Commonwealth—all persons
will be given an equal chance, oppor-
tunity, to get from Nature and her
store-houses of wealth the needs of life.
We will divide the working hours in
half. One half of eight hours, the
present legal working day, equals four.
So in that way each person of working
age between 21 and 45 will have a
chance to work, and at what he or she
is best fit for. Still better, the products
of labor will not be stolen from any
one, so there will be no need for fight-
ing and scrambling. That will make
plenty of room for that beautiful plant,
Love, to thrive. Then Sunshine will
be free for all. No need for little
children to be thin and pale. Hasten
the day of Brotherly and Sisterly Love.

Go off into a little cosy corner and
think, "What can I DO to bring that
day nearer?"
"Procrastination is the thief of time."
 Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

HOW THE DIRTY WORK WILL
BE DONE UNDER THE CO-
OPERATIVE COMMON-
WEALTH

(Price Essay.)

In speaking of how things will be
managed under the Socialist Republic,
the question of how the dirty work
will be done arises. For, surely, no
man or woman would choose to do
dirty work, unless compelled by cir-
cumstances to do so. But this question
may easily be answered.

One method of judging the standard
of civilization of a country is through
its inventions. Since we at present are
progressing, not retrogressing, under the
Socialist Republic we will be more ad-
vanced than to-day, and our inventions
will show it. There we see, that under
that government we may safely rely
upon machinery to do our dirty work.

Moreover, when a man does not need
to worry about the means of gaining
his livelihood, he will spend more time
in following intellectual pursuits. Then
more people who now-a-days have no
time to devote to inventions will be
interested in the making of machines.

Besides, we see that all inventions
tend toward lessening manual labor.
For example, some fifty years ago of
50, the only way of washing clothes
was to have them taken down to the
river and pounded until they were clean.
A few years later, with the aid of soap
and a washboard, the work was made
much less. To-day we have washing
machines, which, if we have enough
money we buy; if we have not, we
must struggle along with the old wash-
boards, until that system of govern-
ment will be introduced, under which
we shall have no money troubles so
long as we are able and willing to
work.

Not in washing alone, but in other
branches of the so-called dirty work,
are changes rapidly taking place, by
which machinery will do the work.
For instance, until not very long ago,
brooms were the only articles with
which to sweep carpets. A short while
after, carpet sweepers, much easier to
handle and raising much less dust than
brooms, came on the market. But to-
day a much better invention is in use,
namely, a machine which comes around
to your house, and cleans your carpets
by compressed air, makes no dust what-
ever and causes you no trouble. But,
of course, this is so expensive that only
the wealthiest may use it.

Thus as we advance, machines will
be invented to do every kind of dirty
work, and under a co-operative com-
monwealth, we will be able to have the
use of these household implements,
since the money question will have been
abolished. Thus the problem of how
the dirty work will be done under the
Socialist Republic will solve itself.

Geraldine G. Saltzberg,
New York City.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

It is true that "one half of the world
knows not how the other half lives."

How many of us Socialists know that
in England and Scotland there are as
many as—well, I count 28 different cities
and towns that have one or more So-
cialist Sunday Schools, and as far as
I can see, are doing fine work.

I admit my ignorance until this last
summer when I was shown their month-
ly magazine, "The Young Socialist."
The most interesting part is the
Children's Page, in which there are
several good letters from children.
The April number contains a very
good one:

Dear Goldwing:—I am going to tell
you the story of "Jack and the Bean-
stalk" and of the many lessons that
can be learned from this fairy tale.
Jack was likened to the workers who
are always in the depths of poverty.
The wonderful beanstalk was called
the ladder of political action. The
Giant was the Capitalist who control-
led the land of Capitalism. Now, the
Giant or capitalist had in his posses-
sion and under his control the hen
that laid the golden eggs, or the ma-
chines or means of labor. He told the
hen to lay an egg, and it laid one.
Just so does the Capitalist. He tells
the worker to work or stop work and
the worker does so. When Jack took
the hen, the Giant lost control of la-
bor. The money-bags were the pro-
ductions of the workers which were
stolen by the Capitalist and after-
wards regained by Jack for the worker.
The workers had no enjoyment, and
when Jack took the harp, the workers
had amusement as well as the Capital-
ist. Jack afterwards killed the Giant,
or it may be said the workers abolish-
ed Capitalism. After the death of the
Giant, the people lives happily ever
after. This happiness was likened to
Socialism.

Your loving Comrade,
Florence Williams.

There are dozens of fairy tales you
read, that can be made as good use of.
What can or will you do to make
the whole human race. Think of it.
stand improvement. It is your work
to make it what it should be. Write
letters, stories, essays, questions, po-
ems. Every moment wasted by a So-
cialist means another day of misery
to the working class, three fourths of
the whole human race. Think of it!
What a crime, then!

I hope Florence writes her letters on
only one side of the paper, so that
Goldwing has not the burdensome task
of copying her letters before sending
them to print. You little folks must
learn that lesson right away. Every-
thing going to a paper must be written
on one side of the paper. Leave a
margin, also.

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DON'T READ AT RANDOM

POPULAR SYSTEMATIC
COURSE

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AMERICAN YEAR

JUST BEGINNING, in the C. L. S. C.: Four books. Twelve
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will tell you when your subscription ex- second, the day, third, the year.

THE WEEK'S RECORD

HOW DOES YOUR LOCALITY SHOW UP IN THE WORK PERFORMED?

For the week ending Friday, October
25th, we received 153 subs to the Week-
ly People, and 30 mail subs to the Daily
People, a total of 183, whereas our
friends should certainly be good for 500
each week. Of the Weekly subs 41 were
for the three months' term. New York
State sends in the most this week—18;
Colorado, 16; Washington State, 14;
Connecticut, 13; Massachusetts, 11;
California, 11; Ohio, 9; Indiana, 8; Utah,
8; Michigan, 5; Pennsylvania, 5; Louisi-
ana, 5; New Jersey, 4; Illinois, 4;
Texas, 4; West Virginia, 4; Nebraska,
3; Kentucky, 3; Arizona, 3; British
Columbia, 3. The rest in ones and twos
from Alabama, Minnesota, Nevada,
Kansas, Montana, Indian Territory,
Idaho and foreign.

Those sending five or more subs were:

D. G. O'Hannahan, Seattle, Wash., 5;
F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind., 6; Leon
Lecoste, New Orleans, 5; J. White,
Bridgeport, Conn., 7; Mrs. Ida F. Mercer,
Denver, Colo., 5; C. Wahlgren, Denver,
Colo., 7; R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C., 7;
A. Gillhaus, Salt Lake City, 8.
Prepaid cards sold: Boston, \$20; Pro-
vidence, \$10; Tacoma, Wash., \$10; Den-
ver, \$4; 9th and 12th Assembly Dis-
tricts, New York, \$2; Colo. Springs,
Colo., \$1.

We hope that each section will con-
sider the matters set forth in this col-
umn each week. Has your locality done
its share of the work? If not, take
steps to have the work done. Raise the
figures of your local list of readers
and the result will be new men for the
Party, more help for the work.

THE OPERATING FUND.

The comrades of Section Tacoma,
Wash., in contributing to the Operating
Fund, say they send all they had at the
moment, but they considered it a duty
to look out for the Party Press first, for
without that there would be little use
for Section Tacoma, and they would
rather be a little behind in their own
domain than see the Party Press suffer.
Last week's receipts were:

Fall River, Mass.	6.00
Section Pine Bluff, Ark.	3.00
F. Herman, Lincoln, Neb.	1.00
C. Larsen, W. New Brighton	
N. Y.	1.00
M. Miller, Providence, R.	1.00
H. A. Nielsen, Chicago	1.00
J. Nagle	1.00
S. Bassett, Denver, Colo.	1.00
J. Van Veen, New York	1.00
A. Black, Erie, Pa.	.25
Section Tacoma, Wash.	8.50
M. Sand, New York	.75
W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista,	
Pa.	.50
E. H. Voegel, Cincinnati	1.00
S. W., New York	1.00
T. Florian, Milford, Mass.	1.00
J. Jiskra	1.00
R. Morris, Newburgh, N. Y.	.50
L. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Section St. Paul, Minn.	15.00
S. Oravich, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
L. B. Jones	.50
List No. 4, Section Essex	
Co., N. J.	
C. Franzan, Newark, N. J.	.50
H. Rudahl	.25
A. Corlin	.25
A. Decaux	.25
H. Ruenerkopf	.25
O. Nelson	.25
W. McCormick, Roger Cal.	3.00
L. H. Zimmer, Bakersfield,	
Cal.	1.00
Section Houston, Tex.	8.50
W. Lyman, Phoenix, Ariz.	.75
G. Lildberg, Minneapolis,	
Minn.	1.00
Francis O'Neill, Providence,	
R. I.	5.00
B. F. Rivals, Providence,	
R. I.	5.00
C. Neumeier, Saginaw, Mich.	.50
C. Tiedtke	.50
J. Ingram	.50
H. Ulbricht	.50
W. Goeller, Jr., Jamaica, N. Y.	1.00
J. Anderson	1.00
C. Dreihoff	.25
W. H. Parmelee	.50
"Sympathizer"	.50
"Sympathizer"	.50
"Sympathizer"	.50
"Sympathizer"	.50
P. Molini	.50
L. Meyer	.50
F. Manahan	.50
J. R. O'Neill	.50
L. Rose	.50
Mrs. J. V. G., New York	1.00
K. Schenectady, N. Y.	\$4.00
C.	2.00
W. D. Norm, Redmond,	
Wash.	2.00
D. Brown, Bie, Mon.	1.00
R. T., Chicago	.20
Hall Room, Bronx	.35
Previously acknowledged	1,000.80
Grand total	\$1,093.20